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NEHRU OPPOSES U.S. POLICY

"Unwise In The Extreme" To Consider China Has Shut Door

COMMENT

The French National Assembly, in the words of Premier Rene Plevin, has given a resounding answer to "those agents of doubt and despair who picture France as a nation reconciled to servitude."

The bill to raise and equip twenty divisions by 1953 was passed with only the Communists in opposition. It is proof that there is fundamental unity under the crazy-quilt of political parties. Perhaps the shock delivered by Mr Hoover, Mr Taft and their supporters in the U.S. provided an impetus, but in fairness to the French it has to be pointed out that the trend was already moving strongly in the direction of a more adequate defence.

France has been the recipient of many undeserved rebukes in recent months from those who do not know the country or its people. It is true that France's friends have been given reasons for acute anxiety, and they doubtless will be given further reasons in the future.

Not all people agree that French colonial policy is adjusted to the times, that France is bold enough on the subject of German rearmament, that French politics is anything but dangerously inefficient for these critical times, or that French industrialists show any real awareness of their obligations to the workers and to the state. It is well recognised that France has a sour leavening of defeatists, appeasers and neutralists, mostly led by intellectuals. The Communist movement is still alarmingly strong.

However, when all the ifs and buts are taken into account and the reservations duly made, we are left with a France that is essentially sound. No one but the French can guarantee that the nation will remain so, but they can only acquire the strength to do so and to play a decisive role in the defence of Western Europe with outside help. The withholding of this help either by imposing such impossible conditions as Mr Hoover demanded or by writing off France as an unwilling and unreliable factor would be short-sighted and dangerous.

Urges "Temper Of Peace" And Friendly Approach

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, said here today that it would be "unwise in the extreme" to consider that Communist China had finally shut the door for negotiation by her reply to the United Nations Political Committee's resolution, calling for a Korean cease-fire.

"It is my own feeling that the Chinese Government would welcome negotiations leading to a settlement," he added. Speaking to pressmen soon after his arrival here from Paris, Mr Nehru said the Chinese reply "has often been described as a rejection, but I think that is wholly incorrect."

"It is true that the language used is harsh in places but the substance of the Chinese reply is not far removed from those principles—as to where the conference should be held and how many nations should participate in it."

Referring to the reported United States move to have China named as aggressor in Korea, Mr Nehru said the text of the United States resolution was not available to him.

Asked if the Indian Government's viewpoint had been communicated, he said: "We are certainly putting out our viewpoint to all governments. I do not want to adopt a flamboyant attitude, knowing our limitations, though in the ultimate analysis the people of conviction count."

Mr Nehru emphasised the need for a temper of peace and a friendly approach to such problems. Mr Nehru said that

India desired to be "friendly with all countries on honourable terms."

AGAINST CONDEMNATION

At the same time we try to follow the policies which are good for our nations and for the world. For the present, he added: "any condemnation of China or any other country at Lake Success worsens the situation greatly and therefore we are against it."

Questioned about Kashmir, Mr Nehru said: "So long as nothing else happens it amounts to a tacit acceptance of the present position."

Though Pakistan is the aggressor in Kashmir, the fact of aggression was not taken in consideration by India in solving the problem.

Our approach has been on the one hand firm and on the other always conditioned by the temper of peace.—Reuter.

U.S. SEEKS ANTI-CHINA SANCTIONS

Lake Success, Jan. 21.

The United States made it clear tonight that it will press for quick United Nations action to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions against Communist China.

The American delegate, Ernest A. Gross, told the United Press that the preliminary resolution unveiled on Saturday aims at paving the way for fast imposition of positive punitive measures.

The resolution which is likely to be passed this week calls on the United Nations to condemn Peking as aggressor, and to delegate its 14-member collective measures committee to launch an urgent study of "additional measures" to meet aggression.

Mr Gross said the United States would want the collective measures committee to get to work within a day or two and report back proposals for action against Peking as soon as possible.

Asked if that meant the United Nations is thinking in terms of such measures as economic boycott or diplomatic sanctions, Mr Gross said definitely. He confidently predicted passage of the United States resolution, "by a large majority."—United Press.

Flood Menace In Germany

Heidelberg, Jan. 21.

American military and German police were standing by tonight to help German families on the west bank of the Neckar river to evacuate their homes should the water continue to rise, American officials stated here today.

Shipping on the Main river, another tributary of the Rhine, was closed today. The Neckar river, already closed to shipping, today rose to about five metres and overflowed its banks. Traffic is completely cut off on the east bank of the river below Heidelberg.

An American officers' club on the east bank has been closed down because of flood there. As a first precautionary measure, 20 German families have been warned to evacuate their homes if the water keeps rising.

The military police said that two American officers' hostels on the east bank may also have to be evacuated. The present water level is the highest the Neckar has reached since 1947, a record flood year. It is still rising.—Reuter.

Soviet Note Little Ruder Than Usual

London, Jan. 21.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that the latest Soviet note accusing the United States, Britain and France of aggressive intentions against the Russians was a "little ruder" but otherwise was largely a repetition of earlier charges.

Texts of separate notes to Britain and France were received today by the respective governments and were being studied. They were handed to their representatives in Moscow yesterday and broadcast early today by Moscow Radio.

There was no indication as to when replies would be sent.

The British spokesman, describing the note as "rather more disagreeable and a little ruder but otherwise largely repetitions of earlier charges," said exchange of notes had become like a "rather ugly version" of a children's game in which one said "yes" and the other "no."

Informed sources here said that, although there would not be any formal consultations with the United States over the latest note, it could be expected that the matter would be raised in the course of informal talks on East-West situations.—United Press.

KERIMA SEEKING CONQUEST

London, Jan. 21.

"Nature Girl" Kerima said today that she would shun Hollywood because of American men.

She said on her arrival here to act in the British film "Outcast of the Islands," "American men do not conquer—they are easily conquered. American men would invite you into a cocktail bar, not into their tents."

Kerima, 22, was discovered in Algiers by Carol Reed who was looking for an Arab girl to play the part of a savage native. On the screen she wears low-cut "native" gowns that earned her the title of the "Arab Jane Russell". Off-screen she wears tight black sweaters.

Kerima said she would not go to Hollywood, no matter how much money was offered her, because "I am looking for a man who will conquer me."—United Press.

JAPAN IN MOOD FOR HARD BARGAIN

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Japan will drive a hard bargain before she will agree to rearm and actively enter the anti-Communist camp, observers here said tonight.

She is fully aware of American anxiety to create a strong non-Communist bastion among Far East political parties. Powerful business organisations have been drawing up "recommendations" which insist on the restoration of autonomy and the lifting of restrictions on industry, for presentation to Mr John Foster Dulles' "exploratory mission", due here on Wednesday.

The Prime Minister, Mr Yoshida, over the week-end told his rightwing Liberal party, after an hour's conference with General MacArthur, the previous night: "I have grounds to believe that the Allied powers have no intention at all to restrict Japanese sovereignty or put any political or economic fetters on Japan." He thought the Allies would "never ignore" Japanese desires in writing the peace treaty.—Reuter.

WAR RENOUNCED

Japan's postwar constitution "renounces war... as a means of settling disputes with other nations," and in accordance with this armed forces will "never be maintained."

Controversy is raging in political circles as to whether this bans maintenance of purely defensive forces.

But, in any case, the Japanese now find themselves in the position that the victorious United States, through General MacArthur, is urging them to arm for "self-preservation" while their own leaders are sharply divided on the issue.

The influential leading daily, the Asahi Shimbun, said, for instance, "It is quite problematical whether 'self-preservation' can at once jump to rearmaments."

Even parties and business interests favouring rearmament seek assurances that Japan will not be left to fend for herself by the United States since there is no hope for many years to come of adequate production of heavy weapons, warships, and aircraft by industry starting from scratch.—Reuter.

Road Racer Injured

Cesena, Jan. 21.

Daris Ambrosini, Italian world motor cycling road race champion in the 250 c.c. class, was slightly injured in a car accident here today.

The car in which he was driving, crashed into a motor cyclist, who was killed instantly. The car swerved sharply and then hit the parapet of a bridge.—Reuter.

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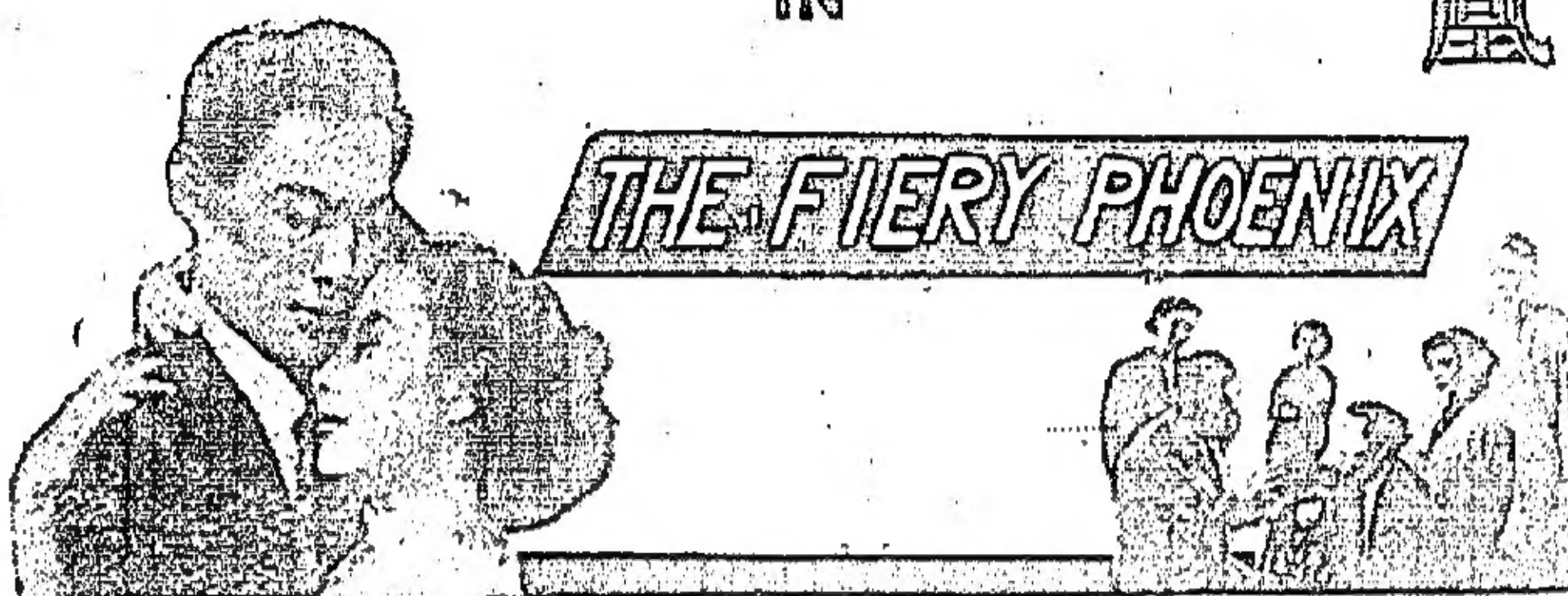
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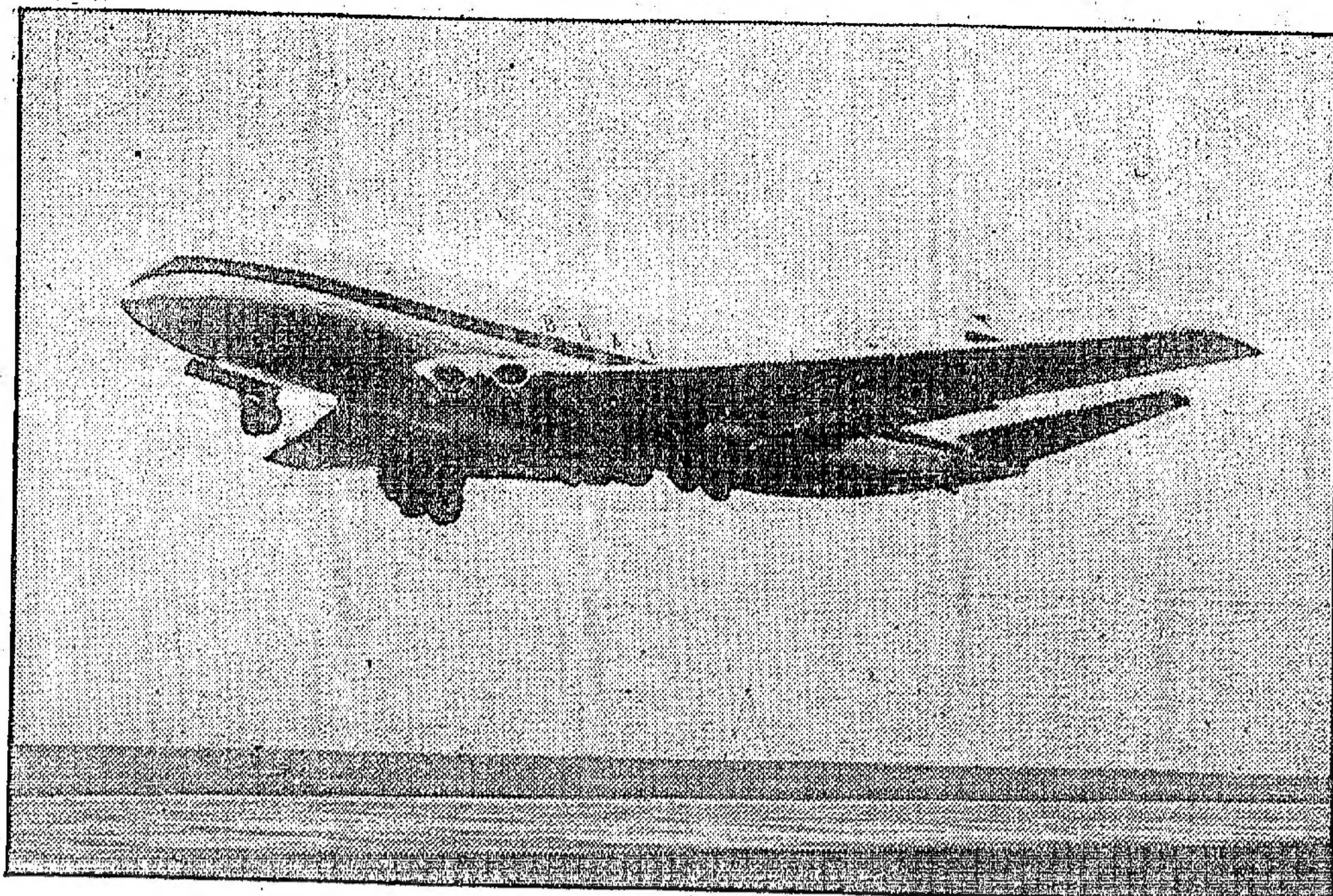
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FIRST COMET JET FOR BOAC



The first Comet for British Overseas Airways Corporation takes off on its maiden flight from the Hatfield runway. This Comet, the third to be built at Hatfield, is fitted with the new four-wheel bogie undercarriage and is painted in the BOAC livery with a white top and a blue line edged with gold. ("Aeroplane" Photo).

ARABIAN AND ASIAN DELEGATES STRIVING TO KEEP THE DOOR OPEN

Lake Success, Jan. 21.

The representatives of 12 Arab and Asian nations met again today to consider ways of keeping the door open for further negotiations between the United Nations and the Chinese Communists.

The 12 countries have told the United Nations Political Committee that they are not prepared at present to condemn China outright for aggression in Korea.

Congress Waiting On Eisenhower

Washington, Jan. 21.

A great debate on American foreign policy appeared to be marking time today pending the return from Europe of the North Atlantic Pact Commander, General Dwight Eisenhower.

Congressmen of varying degrees of isolationism and collective security seem to be converging towards tacit agreement that Gen. Eisenhower's report on the ability and willingness of Western Europeans to defend themselves from possible aggression should be heard before any final conclusions were reached on United States policy.

But veteran politicians think they can already see the line that Gen. Eisenhower's report to the President, Congress and people will take. They think it will go something like this: 1. That the defence of Europe is necessary to the security of the United States. 2. That given further American aid and encouragement, most of the Western European nations will put up a strong fight to preserve independence.

They think that most of these nations have now embarked on a commendable effort to strengthen their defences which warrants further United States aid.

Observers contend that a negative report on European morale and determination to defend itself could only favour the Communist cause by encouraging defeatism and driving a wedge between the Allies already committed under the terms of the North Atlantic defence treaty to help defend each other.—United Press.

The Committee will meet tomorrow to continue its consideration of the American resolution asking the United Nations to brand China as an aggressor.

The British Cabinet is meeting in London tomorrow morning, and the five-hour time lag between Britain and the United States will allow a decision to reach Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British representative to the United Nations, in time for the Committee's meeting.

Among the other Commonwealth nations it was understood that Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa would be prepared to support the American resolution.

U.S. VICTORY PREDICTED

Experts who have been computing the probable vote predicted a final result of about 42 in favour, five against and 13 abstentions.

The number of negative votes might be increased by one or two Asian countries.

Diplomatic circles here were undoubtedly worried at the possibility of a split in the final voting. They said that if 12 or more Asian nations refused to support the American resolution this would become a trump card in Soviet propaganda.—Reuter.

Over The Same Old Ground

Paris, Jan. 21.

Russia's reply to the French note on West-German rearmament is a "repetition of old arguments" a spokesman of the French Foreign Office said today.

He added that the text of the latest Russian note, now being studied by the French Government, brought nothing fresh to the rearmament issue.—Reuter.

ACQUITTAL IN UNIQUE "MURDER"

Reggio Emilia, Jan. 21.

A 49-year-old engineer was acquitted of murder in connection with a unique train wreck six years ago in which nine starved lions escaped and killed and ate three men.

The Tribunal ruled that "the facts in the case do not constitute a crime" and exonerated the engineer, Ado Donati, of all blame.

On November 28, 1945, a 17-car combination passenger, freight and circus train was derailed in heavy fog at the Rubiera station near here when it ran full speed into an open siding. The assistant engineer was killed immediately.

The crash split open one of several circus cars and tumbled the smashed cages of nine lions, one hyena, three monkeys and snakes of various species into the fields.

The lions immediately attacked their trainer and tore him to pieces. They then mauled three of the passengers, including a woman and a British soldier, and escaped into the fields.

The lion roamed the countryside for several days, killing and eating three peasants and devouring cows and calves.

Posses of soldiers and peasants tracked down and killed eight of the lions. The ninth was captured and returned to the circus.

Engineer Donato was charged with direct complicity in the deaths of the three peasants because he, allegedly, did not exercise judicious care by taking his train into the siding at such high speed.

Donato replied that he could not see the signals and that at that time the railroad system was in chaos because of the war.

The state-controlled railway has paid indemnities to the relatives of those killed in the wreck plus restitution to the circus company for loss of its animals.—United Press.

SEVERE AVALANCHES

Death Roll Believed To Be More Than Sixty

Rescue Workers Feverishly Struggling In The Snow

London, Jan. 21.

Fresh avalanches of snow and ice claimed more victims in Alpine towns and villages in Switzerland, Austria and Northern Italy today.

Unofficial estimates put the deathroll at more than 60, while rescuers still strove to release scores of others trapped in buildings engulfed by the roaring snowslides of the last two days.

Late this afternoon, the Swiss radio reported that 37 or 38 had been killed. In Austria 24 were reported dead. Many more were missing and a large number had been seriously injured.

Dozens of villages were isolated. Giant masses of snow and ice blocked railway systems, smothered roads, swept away bridges and overwhelmed houses.

From Geneva, Reuter's correspondent reported that rescue workers were still feverishly struggling to free entombed men, women and children.

At Suoz in eastern Switzerland, they could hear the plaintive cries of three children buried beneath the snow.

Andermatt was today completely isolated except for sporadic telephone communication with the rest of Switzerland. Four people were recovered alive from the debris of the two avalanches which struck Andermatt late yesterday. Three were found dead, and eight others were still missing.

One child was among the rescued. Two children were among those killed and ten were still buried. Villagers, who had worked in relays throughout the night taking turns with the spades under the glare of acetylene lamps, were still digging today.

MANY BURIED

Vienna reported that in the Austrian Alps, specially trained dogs were being used by rescue squads. They have found many people buried deeply in the snow.

In the picturesque Carinthian town of Heiligenbunt, a snowslide, 30 feet high, killed seven when it crushed a mountain farm before destroying a shop and ten houses in the valley.

One hundred and fifty road-makers dug frantically to reach 12 people trapped beneath the debris but at nightfall rescue work had to be abandoned through a fierce snowstorm and the growing danger of new avalanches. By then one body has been recovered from a house and one seriously injured woman dug out.

A doctor was trying tonight to reach Safien-Nelrich, in the Grisons, Switzerland, to aid an eight-year-old boy, seriously hurt in an avalanche which killed his parents and three sisters.—Reuter.

Egyptian Office In London

London, Jan. 21.

The Egyptian Embassy today announced the establishment of an information office in London.

The announcement said its purpose will be "to provide the British public with factual information of every aspect of the Egyptian life."—United Press.



CAREFUL JUDGING—Queen Mother Mary examines some of the exhibits at the Royal School of Needlework in London during her visit there to present diplomas to graduating students. Now 83 years old, Queen Mary's own needlework is considered expert.

Winning The Propaganda Battle

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Economic Co-operation Administration said today that it was winning the propaganda battle with the Communists in Southeast Asia.

Communist forces in the area were conducting a running battle of words "to convince the Asiatic peoples the United States wants to subjugate them." But a spokesman declared they were having little luck. Communist lies are being exposed by the very nature of American aid itself, and by the dramatic presentation of facts to the people through every conceivable type of informational medium.

The spokesman said: "No legitimate means are barred in getting our story across if it calls for comic books, arm bands, movies or loudspeakers to get attention of the people, we are prepared to use them."

American economic aid only recently began to flow in large quantities to such nations as Indo-China, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand. So far these four nations have received \$17,528,000 in economic technical help.—United Press.

Heavy Eruption Of Papua Volcano

Canberra, Jan. 21.

The Australian Government is rushing medical and food supplies by ship from New Guinea, to Kileron, the nearest port to the Papua area in the south where the volcano Mount Lamington has been erupting since last Thursday.

This was announced tonight by Mr Percy Spender, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who said that the native population near the volcano was not large but the area within a 50 miles radius was fairly heavily populated.

Aircraft from Lae had tried to land on some wartime strips in the Lamington area but failed because of poor visibility, Mr Spender added.

One aircraft had reported that huge rocks were being flung out of the volcano's crater.

Landslides have occurred in the area and a "sandy coloured" stream is flowing down a ravine, but it was not known whether it was water or earth.

Heavy clouds of volcanic dust, reaching as high as 20,000 feet, were drifting towards Lae, to the north, and Port Moresby, to the south.

A rubber plantation owner, Mr H. P. Searle, of Awala, a few miles from the volcano, was reporting hourly on the position, Mr Spender said.

Mount Lamington, is in the northern division of the Australian territory of Papua, about 100 miles from Port Moresby, the capital, on the south coast of New Guinea. It has never been known to erupt before.—Reuter.

Substantial Military Aid To P.I. Urged

New York, Jan. 21.

The New York Times urged the United States government today to provide the Philippines with substantial aid.

The paper said the giving of such aid was "continuing" an obligation toward joint security and ties. It is not only right but prudent that this obligation be recognised and met.

Funds were needed firstly for outfitting 10 new battalions necessary to crush the Hukbalahap movement. "This restoration of peace and order is directly tied to all ambitious plans for economy, recovery and development. Wise reforms that already received legislative approval and programmes for general promotion of human welfare cannot go forward until the unsettling menace of terrorism is removed."

"Secondly, the United States has need to strengthen the Philippines militarily as part of the whole picture of Far Eastern stability and security. The Filipinos are our faithful allies both in the field and in the diplomatic arena. It long has been proclaimed that their defence was our joint and common concern."

"The Philippines want a sense of security. We want the knowledge that we have in a vastly troubled area a bastion of strength upon which we can rely. Both these wants can be met through our co-operation with the Filipinos in making the country a bastion of power instead of weakness."—United Press.

Women Act To Prevent Indecency

Some time ago it was brought to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Hongkong Council of Women that several films shown in the Colony transgressed the usually accepted standards of decency. Enquiries about the censorship of such films were instituted.

The authorities were found to be as concerned as others about this matter and steps were taken to ensure that the cinema shows in future shall not lend themselves again to adverse criticism of this sort.

It was noticed also that there were being shown in the Colony a rapidly increasing number of indecent stage shows of the 'strip tease' variety. Protests were made to the Authorities and it is pleasing to note that all those have been taken off and the Chinese newspapers—which previously displayed notices of five shows in one week are now freed of these objectionable advertisements.

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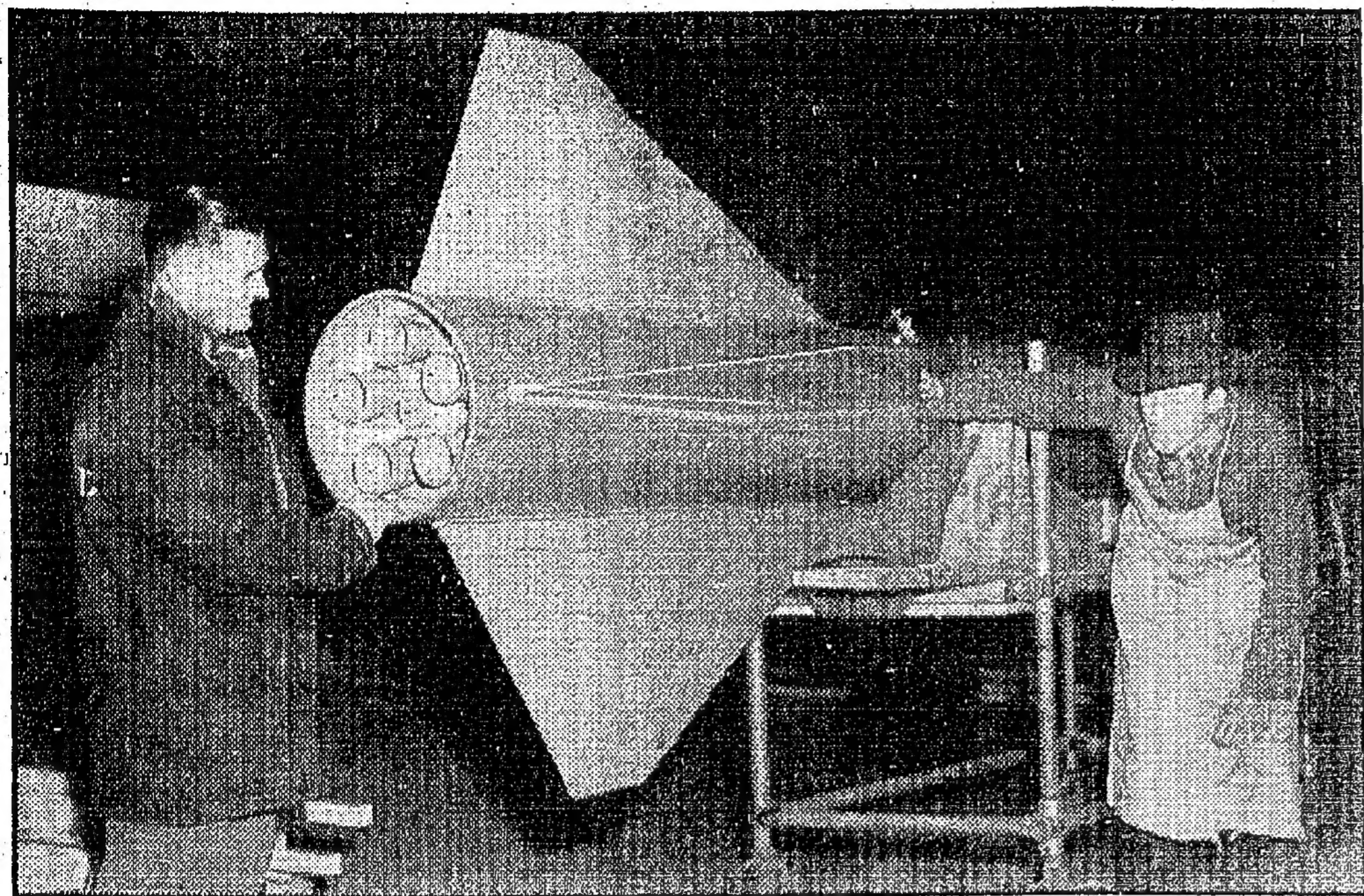
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TO-MORROW (23, JAN.)

"The UNFINISHED DANCE"

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A close-up of the tail end of the British experimental rocket after its arrival at the New Horticultural Hall where it was shown on the Ministry of Supply's stand at the Schoolboys' Own Exhibition.—Central Press.

Tibet Delegate Marks Time

Kalimpong, Jan. 21. Dzasa Surkhang, Tibet's Foreign Secretary and leader of the proposed Tibetan delegation to the United Nations, told the Press Trust of India today that he was not going to the United Nations for the present. Surkhang returned to Kalimpong with some members of his delegation last night after attending a high level conference of Tibet's Ministers and officials at Yatung.—Reuter.

5,000 MILE TRAINING TRIP

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 21. The first of six United States Air Force B-36 bombers, returning from a training flight to England over secret routes, landed here today after an 8,050-kilometre flight of about 29½ hours. The planes left Lakenheath Airfield, in Suffolk, England yesterday morning to follow various routes to their home bases. Their arrival in Britain on Tuesday was the first landing on foreign soil for the planes, capable of carrying a 5,000-kilogram bomb load.—Reuter.

INVITATION

Will anyone who is interested in the welfare of poor children kindly offer to accept the honorary appointment of General Secretary, Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children? It is desirable that those offering their services should be permanent residents. Please address offers to the Chairman, H.K.S.P.C., P.O. Box No. 2502.

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Ancient Relics Discovered In Pakistan

Karachi, Jan. 21.

Relics of possibly the earliest Muslim settlement in the Indian sub-continent, dating back to the eighth century anno domini, have been found on an ancient mound 35 miles northeast of Karachi.

The mound and surrounding area is believed to be the site of Daibul, the city overlooking the spot where Mohammed Bin Qasim, first conqueror of Sind, landed.

Archaeologists have been trying for years without success to locate Daibul, one of the many cities subdued by the Arabs in their triumphal march against the sub-continent.

The derelict site, known locally as Shanbore, is expected to throw a flood of light on the mysteries of the earliest Arab settlements in India.

A systematic excavation of the site is to be undertaken soon by the archaeological department of the Pakistan Government. When found, the site was strewn with pots, both glazed and plain. Closer observation by officials of the Archaeological Department revealed traces of buildings.

Fragmentary specimens of household objects subsequently collected included pieces of a wheel as well as handmade utensils, saucers, jars, glass-ware, shell objects, personal ornaments, pots glazed in cobalt blue, white and buff and one jar with etched decorations.

Two tiny copper coins bore Arabic legends inscribed in Kufic characters.

Archaeological Department officials believe that the fabric and calligraphy of the coins indicate that the currency was

issued by or under the influence of some Arab dynasty.

The director of the Pakistan Archaeological Department, Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmad, who visited the site just over a week ago, said today that the easy accessibility of the site to the coast—it overlooks the Arabian Sea—its apparent easy defence against attack and its elevation commanding the surrounding landscape suggested that it was once a Muslim citadel or town.—Reuter.

LIBYANS EXPLAIN TO ARABS

Benghazi, Jan. 21.

The Libyan National Assembly is sending a delegation to Cairo tomorrow to answer criticism by the Arab League Political Committee.

The League's Secretary-General, Azzam Pasha, said recently that the new Libya could not be admitted to the League until it was a "really sovereign and independent State and not a satellite of foreign countries."

Until the new State comes into being, Britain is administering Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and France, Fezzan. The three territories will then be federated.

The delegation will consist of the Assembly's president, the chief Cyrenaican representative, a Fezzan representative and three others. They will try to explain to the League the Assembly's aims to assert its legality and "make known the wishes of the Libyan people which supports the Assembly and the decision to set up a Federal state under the Emir".

Omar Sheneib, representing Cyrenaica in the delegation, has said that Tripolitanian opposition to the Federal State was being fostered by the Egyptian, Pakistani and Tripolitanian delegates to the United Nations Committee for Libya.

He added he was taking to Cairo the written proof that these people had previously supported the idea of a federal Libya. Azzam Pasha's recent statements had given other Arab States the wrong idea about Libya.—Reuter.

SHAW WANTED THE WORLD TO FORGET HIM

London, Jan. 21.

One of the last wishes of George Bernard Shaw was that the sooner he is forgotten the better. He made the wish in typical Shavian manner when he insisted on preparing his own obituary notice, which was made public today, just over two months after his death.

The greatest debunker of the age had often criticised the many biographies written about his life. In 1945 the British Broadcasting Corporation asked Hesketh Pearson, his most intimate biographer, to record an obituary for use when Shaw died.

Pearson showed Shaw his draft script which, on the whole, pleased G.B.S. but he did complain that not sufficient had been made of his "contribution to science and sociology". Thereupon G.B.S., then 89 years of age, settled himself back in his chair and dictated his own obituary. This is how Shaw wanted the world to remember his scientific achievements.

"He quite seriously and emphatically claimed to be a pioneer in science, though he had never worked in a laboratory, and contemptuously dismissed laboratory experiments as 'put up jobs'."

His laboratory, he said, "was the wide world, in which I can control nothing except to a very limited extent my own mind."

"He classed politics as a science, and denounced popular democracy as the government of everybody by anybody, the government of the ignorant by vulgarly ambitious adventurers, foolish enough to imagine that the government is a volup-tuously omnipotent sinecure, civilisation having always to be rescued from the messes they made by military geniuses."

DEMOCRACY'S NEED

"Genuine practical democracy, he contended, meant government in the general interest by rulers chosen from panels of the five per cent or so of tested and qualified rulers."

"What democracy needs, he declared, is a scientific anthropometrical test... he would not admit that any electoral reform could secure a better government unless and until the spasm of human life was extended sufficiently to make political maturity possible and this he estimated at 300 years, allowing a century for non-adult scholarship, another for practical administration and a third for oracular votes, senatorship."

Of his claims to be a scientist, Shaw said: "He claimed to be a scientific biologist, or, as he sometimes called himself, a metabiologist. Official biology in his day was completely dominated by the mechanists and neo-Darwinists; and he fought them tooth and nail as a creative neo-vitalist evolutionist, taunting them with their failure to account for the difference between a live body and a dead one, and postulating a creative life force or evolutionary appetite, proceeding experimentally by trial and error, with mankind as its most elaborate instrument."

"He steadily denounced the claims of the laboratory researchers to be exempt from moral law in their pursuit of scientific knowledge. As he put it 'to boil your mother merely to out at what temperature she would die would be an addition to knowledge; but people who forget that there are things which no man ought to know are better dead'."

NOT LAST WORD

"Inhuman experiments by inhuman persons moved him to abhorrence. He maintained that humane experiments could always be devised by scientific workers who were not too lazy, callous or stupid for high science."

"Many of his Shavian suggestions that seemed subversively revolutionary or fantas-

tic when he first put them forward are now commonplace, though the old view of their author still persists long after its basis has dissolved."

"In any case they interest and are understood by few, whereas there is a relatively enormous publicity for his exploits as a playwright."

"How he will stand in future generations cannot be foreseen. He himself was fond of saying that reputations that are not for an age but for all times mean world stagnation, and that the sooner he is forgotten the better."

"It remains to be seen whether the memory of the man who survived five reigns will survive 50."

Shaw, the lovable egoist, believed that he would have the last word about himself. But he was wrong. When he finally passed the transcript of his dictated obituary there were so many alterations and additions that Pearson rebelled—and in the end he used his own original script.—Reuter.

Missionaries Expected To Leave China

New York, Jan. 21.

The National Council of the Church of Christ reported today that a survey indicated that many of an estimated 800 to 900 American/Christian missionaries will be withdrawn from China this year.

The survey showed that there are about 500 Protestant missionaries now in China plus 165 Catholic Jesuit and Maryknoll fathers and an undetermined group of Americans attached to European orders.

Chinese Christians have advised American missionaries that "undesirable consequences" might result if they remained at their posts. Methodist Bishop Z. T. Kaung of Peking recently advised American missionaries in his region that "unpleasant incidents" might develop if they stayed on.

The survey reported that there have been "few cases of outright persecution of missionaries," but said there are many instances of restricted movement, including cases of house arrests and one or two jailings.

The Chinese Government has taken control of some \$40,000,000 in American-owned religious and philanthropic properties in China but no outright seizures have yet been reported. It said that most missionary groups are planning to leave the question of withdrawal up to the men in the field. Financial support would be continued although probably at a lower level than the \$8,000,000 sent to China in 1949, the Council said.—United Press.

PEKING'S TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Alleged Terms Of Secret Sino-Soviet Agreement Revealed



ODDS ARE AGAINST THEM—These anxious refugees are waiting for trains that may not arrive. Korean civilians, fearful of Red terrorism, stream southward as Chinese Communists push down the peninsula leaving desolation and tragedy behind them.

Stalin Attacked By Tito's Press

Belgrade, Jan. 21.

Attacks upon Stalin and the Soviet leaders as traitors to the cause of genuine Communism characterised lengthy articles in the Yugoslav press this week-end on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of Lenin's death.

Naprijed, the official newspaper of the Croatian Communist Party, accused Stalin of "most shameless treachery" "failing to carry out his duty to perpetuate Lenin's legacy."

"It is hypocrisy that these people still claim this today when, surpassing Hitler, they are destroying whole nations outside the Soviet Union and when by force they hold down several developed European countries in slavery and head the initiators of a new war."

"Stalin's leadership has made the Soviet Union an aggressor on a world scale which threatens to inflame a third world war massacre," the paper declared.

"With Lenin's death the phase of building Socialism in the U.S.S.R. has stopped, and a Stalin phase began in which the roots of the new society began to rot and finally degenerated in the soil of a State-capitalist dictatorship of a backward, despotic, Asiatic type."

The paper went on to say that "by betraying Lenin's teachings, pupils of the Stalin school" had succeeded in making Russia "a centre of aggression, hegemony, and counter-revolution" and this had been amply proved in Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia.—*Reuter*.

MOSCOW MEETING

Moscow, Jan. 21.

A memorial meeting to commemorate the 27th anniversary

"Our Government should have learned the terms of the pact. From its actions apparently it did not."

Mr Huie then gives "the more important terms" of the pact and says that in preparing the article he had the help of Mr Ralph Wallace, who made a special trip to Formosa and Tokyo; of Freda Utley, author of many books on the Orient; and "of intelligence officers of the British, American and Chinese Nationalist Governments."

He continues, "Here, published for the first time, are the more important terms:

"(1) Russia was to send 45,000 Soviet personnel to China, of which 12,000 were to be assigned to the army, 8,000 to the air force, 3,000 to the navy, 5,000 to the 'political sphere', 12,000 to 'industrial development', and 5,000 to 'cultural and educational fields.'

"Each company in the Chinese army was to have at least one Russian 'political adviser,' with the number of advisers being multiplied in the higher echelons.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

"(2) All mineral, oil, forestry and food resources of China were to be developed by joint commissions of Russians and Chinese.

"(3) To ensure the solidarity of the ruling position of the labouring classes China and Russia would co-operate fully in the field of 'economics and culture'.

"(4) There was to be 'complete co-operation' between all persons of both countries connected with security.

"Under the terms, the Russians immediately installed

of the death of Lenin was held in the Bolshoi Theatre here tonight, in the presence of the Soviet President, Nikolai Shvernik, Generalissimo Josef Stalin and members of the Politburo.

Lenin—a pseudonym adopted by Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov—was the first President of the Union of Socialist and Soviet States of Russia and founder of the Communist Party.

He was born at Simbursk, now Leningrad, south of Kazan, on April 10, 1870, and died on Jan. 21, 1924.—*Reuter*.

"Intervention In Korea Planned A Year Ago"

New York, Jan. 21.

The Korean war was planned by the Chinese Communists under a secret pact they made with Russia nearly a year ago, the "New American Mercury" magazine will say in next Tuesday's February issue.

Its editor, Mr William Bradford Huie, says in an article entitled "Unknown Facts In The Korean War" that the Chinese Communists "planned and manipulated the Korean war from the start."

He writes, "In February, 1950, a treaty and a series of agreements were signed by the Russian and Chinese Communist Governments.

in the Chinese army the Russian system of the compartmentation of secrets; and this system defies the intelligence agents.

"(5) 'To help solve the economic difficulties of the Chinese', Russia agreed 'to employ Chinese jobless labourers'.

"Already, under this term, more than 500,000 Chinese have been sent to Russia.

"When the 26th and 27th Chinese Communist armies rebelled in South China last year, the armies were broken up and the men sent to Siberian labour camps.

ARMY TRAINING

"(6) 'To meet Soviet emergency needs on the European front in a future war', the People's Government of China agreed to send labourers and expeditionary forces to serve under the Soviet High Command."

Mr Huie writes that "on matters particularly concerning the Chinese armed forces," the terms of the agreements were:

(1) The Chinese army was to consist of 5,700,000 men;

(2) Russia to be in control of training the Chinese army, and to equip 50 Chinese divisions;

(3) Communist China was to get 600 war planes from the Japanese naval craft Russia was awarded at the end of the Second World War.

(4) Russia was to get 12 air and 10 land bases.

KNEW IN ADVANCE

Mr Huie charges that in May, 1950, the United States Defence Secretary was informed by Chinese Nationalist intelligence of the movement of a crack Communist Chinese army, led by General Lin Piao, into Manchuria.

"That could indicate only one thing: an imminent attack on South Korea.

"The American people were told by their Government that the movement of Lin Piao's troops into Manchuria was a hopeful sign. It was hopeful because it indicated that China was stiffening her resistance to Russia.

"The Korea war, from the beginning, was a war between the United States and South Korea, on the one side, and Russia and Red China on the other," Mr Huie added.—*Reuter*.

W. Germans Told To Stand Firm

Berlin, Jan. 21.

Dr Kurt Schumacher, Social Democratic opposition leader, today urged West Germans "not to get weak at the knees" under East German pressure tactics.

"If you do, it will mean the end of liberty and unity," he warned.

Dr Schumacher denounced the East German proposals for round-table talks on unity as "100 percent Russian inspired."

He was speaking over Airo Berlin, West Berlin's radio station, which is widely heard in East Germany.—*Reuter*.

VIETMINH THRUST PARRIED

Saigon, Jan. 21.

Powerful French forces, supported by loyal Vietnamese troops, parried a thrust by Communist-led Vietminh rebels in the Sontay region about 30 miles west of Hanoi, French officials announced today.

The French authorities said the rebels were exerting pressure on three sectors in Tonkin. Rebel forces of undisclosed strength were active near Haiduong, 35 miles east of Hanoi, and in the mountain foothills near Kinhmon, 50 miles east of Hanoi and near Sontay.

French warplanes, taking advantage of breaks in the winter mists, bombed and strafed concentrations on the northern rim of the Red River delta.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the United States Minister, Mr Donald Heath, accompanied by Brig-General Francis Brink, head of the American military assistance group, will fly to Washington on Monday for consultations with the State Department.—*United Press*.

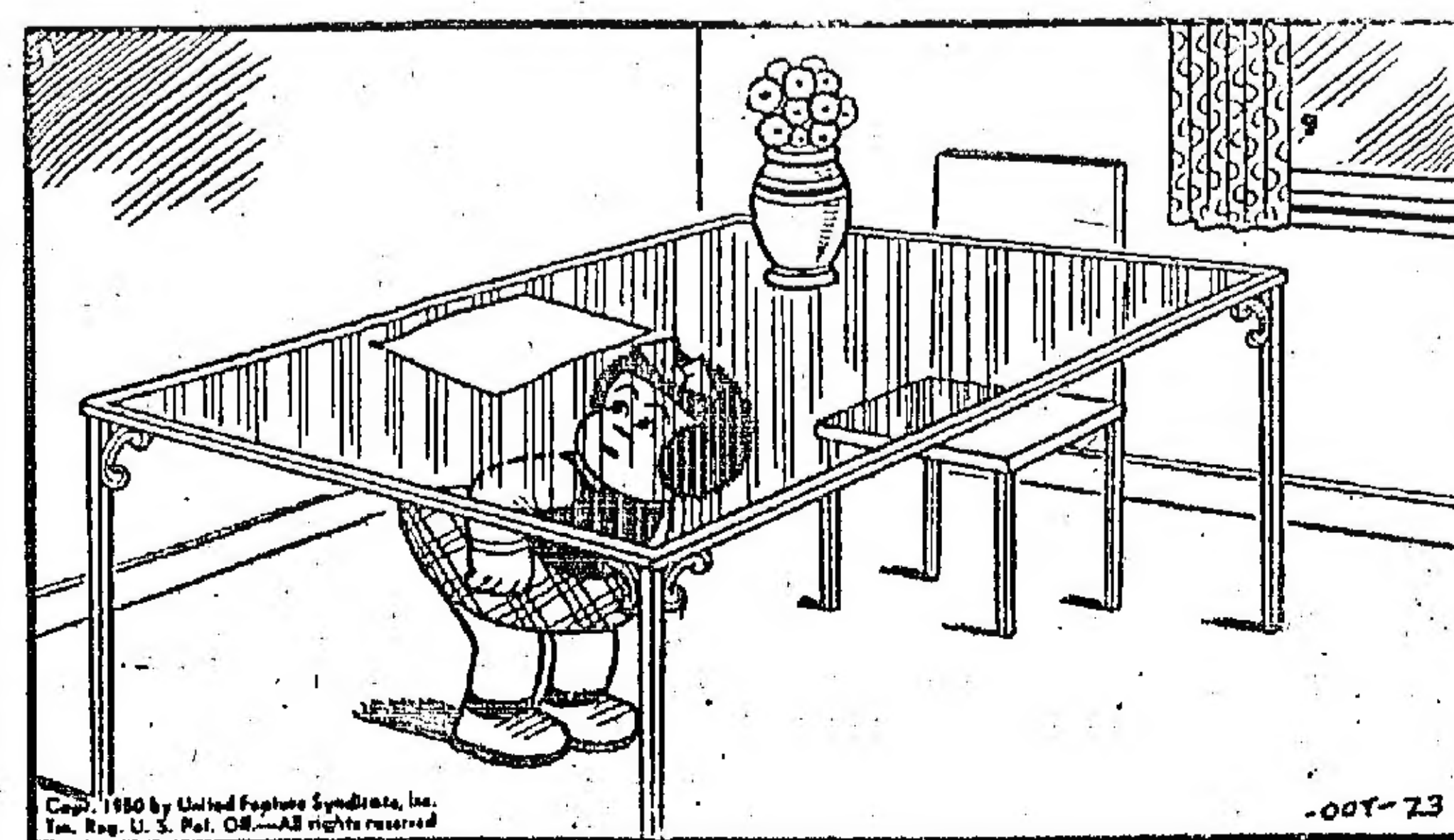
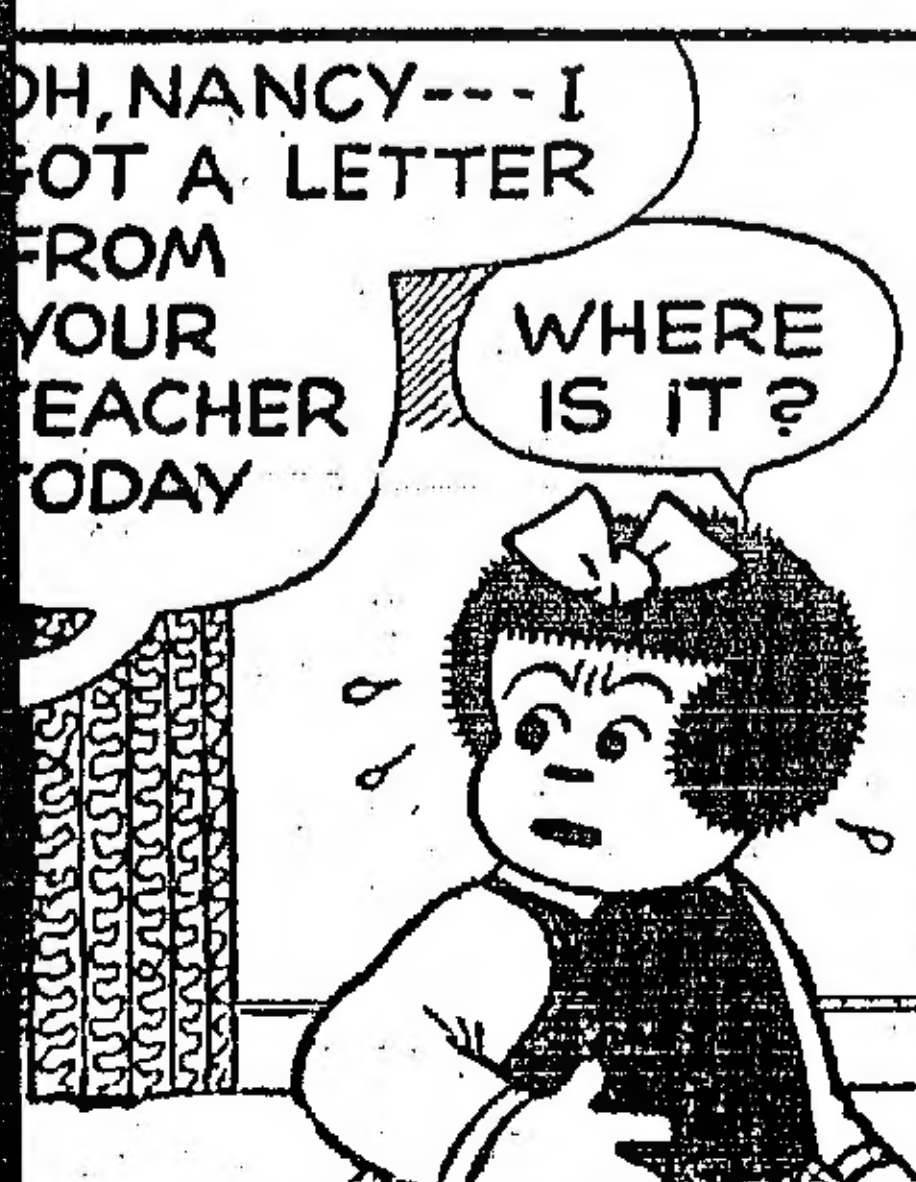
River Shipping Suspended

Frankfurt, Jan. 21.

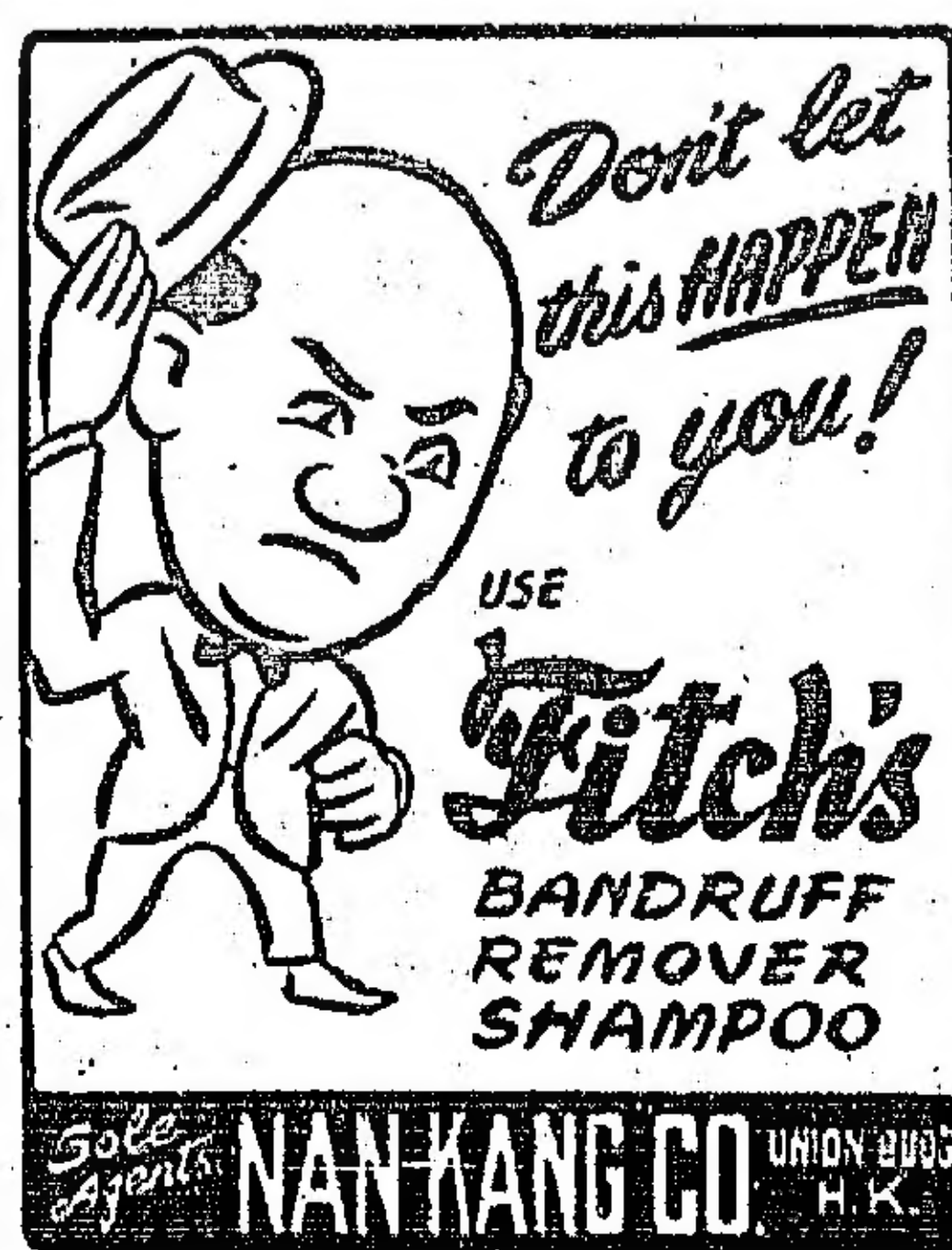
Shipping on the Main and Neckar, both tributaries to the Rhine, was suspended today because of the rising level due to long rains, shipping authorities here stated.—*Reuter*.

NANCY

Clearly Understood



By Ernie Bushmiller



England's Cricketing Decline Goes Back To Bodyline Days

Says HAROLD MAYES

England's cricketers had just lost the Lord's Test Match against the West Indies when I was prompted to suggest that it was time to get out the sackcloth and forget the Ashes. Then I pointed out that it was better to be pessimistic through facing realities than to go along sublimely optimistic and take a glorious bump when the worst happened.

Well, it's happened. England have been walloped 3-0 in the Australian series, and the only thing that surprised me is that there are still some people optimistic enough to think our tourists will win the next two Tests.

What if they do? It won't alter the position in the slightest. And if you happen to be interested in my opinion, which hasn't been much off beam thus far, we haven't got a hope of winning either of the remaining Tests, unless the Aussies start trying to spread a little kindness, which, I can't exactly see happening.

Budge Patty Dropped From Ranking List

New York, Jan. 21.

Wimbledon and French Tennis Champion Budge Patty, of Los Angeles, has been dropped from the 1950 American rankings following the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association here on Saturday.

Patty was originally placed third by the ranking committee, behind national champion Art Larsen and Herbie Flam, but the meeting decided he had not played enough top tennis to merit the honour.

A sprained ankle after Wimbledon kept Patty out of the United States Davis Cup team and the National Championship.

Patty's name now will go into the record book as "unranked because of insufficient data."

All other rankings were approved so each player who was ranked beneath Patty moves up one place. The official list for 1950 now reads:

1. Art Larsen.
2. Herb Flam.
3. Ted Schroeder.
4. Gardner Mulloy.
5. Bill Talbert.
6. Dick Savitt.
7. Earl Cochell.
8. Victor Seixas.
9. Tom Brown.
10. Sam Match.

The women's rankings were all ratified.—Reuter.

Japan's Davis Cup Team

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Suncho Nakano, who played for Japan in the 1938 Davis Cup event, is one of a three-man team named today for Japan's reentry into the competition.

Japan, readmitted to the International Lawn Tennis Federation, last year, has already challenged Australia, the Cup holders, in this season's tournament.

The other players chosen are Jiro Kumamaru, 20-year-old Japanese singles champion, and Goro Fukikura, 31.

Nakano, now 36, held the national singles title until last year and is the holder of the Men's Doubles Championship. He is considered still the best stylist in Japan today.

Kumamaru is an attacking player with a powerful forehand.—Reuter.

One of my readers, bold enough to back the English team to win the rubber, paid up cheerfully last week with the suggestion that I use the money "to drink the health of the gallant and much-maligned MCC team, whose performance indicated that the margin may well be reduced to 3-2 by the end of the series."

NOT PANNED ENOUGH

While I don't doubt the gallantry of some of them, I don't subscribe to the view that they've been panned half hard enough.

Let's get this straight for the record. England have lost three matches, two of them by small paper margins. But those margins were small only because the Aussies played badly, and even then our chaps weren't good enough.

The story of the decline and fall of English cricket is as sorry as it is long. For me it's closely tied to two factors—lack of support for the great Jardine-Larwood-Voce combination, which tanned the daylights out of the Australians, and doctored wickets to make batsmen look a whole lot better than they really are.

Most of us can remember the day when every country went into the field with two fast bowlers. Then came the bodyline business, followed by pace merchants bowling their hearts out while the fellows who sent up the tweakers got most of the wickets and the credit on batsmen's pitches and men who fancied themselves as quick bowlers decided there was no future in it.

So we saw most counties with only one quick man. Still, life was pretty tough for them and we reached the stage where we were forced to send a team to Australia without a single bowler of real pace.

During the years that this horrible transformation has been taking place, batsmen have still got centuries, so everyone has kidded himself that everything in the Lord's garden was lovely.

Yet I contend that lack of regular practice against really quick bowling has dulled our players' reflexes to such an extent that they're unable to play any sort of bowling properly because they've become a race of defensive cricketers who have forgotten how to hit the ball.

There have been screams about Jack Iverson—"The Destroyer, The Magician," they called him. Of course he was a destroyer because no-one was prepared to attack him in the manner that chaps like plump Maurice Leyland, little Eddie Paynter, Frank Woolley or Wally Hammond would have done.

"INFERIORITY COMPLEX"

I cabled Sid Barnes, the great Australian batsman, for his views on England's decline,

and found that he held even stronger opinions than I do. "The pathetic timidity of some of the English batsmen reflects the unimaginative methods of English cricket professionals."

"Losses in this series can be summed up by inferiority complex in Melbourne, three wickets frittered away in Brisbane on the second day, and by inability to play Jack Iverson in Sydney. Nobody tried to knock him off a length. When they found they couldn't play him from the crease in the usual pat-pat manner they just submitted."

"I wonder how the newer English batsmen would have fared against O'Reilly and Grimmett if they had been playing to-day? And I don't give any prizes for the correct answers."

"Cricket in England is too orthodox, too casual, too matter-of-fact. In Australia, even junior teams have some sort of competition. And they play to win, the very antithesis of English clubs, who play in the picnic spirit without the keenness of competition."

"Men like Leyland, Paynter, Rhodes, Sutcliffe, Duckworth, Bowes, Larwood, Voce, the late Hedley Verity, and unflinching Douglas Jardine played Test cricket as though it were war. I, too, am a disciple of the 'All-in-for-Tests' technique."

Barnes is right. Brian Sellers got the same effect with the pre-war Yorkshire team, and the sooner it happens all round, the sooner England will be able to meet overseas rivals again at least on equal terms.

PAY RISE WANTED

Rugby League referees, not nearly so lenient as their Soccer counterparts, and in the majority of instances a good deal more efficient, are on the point of asking for a pay rise.

Men on the Yorkshire side have decided to press the claim, and there's little doubt that they'll follow suit from Lancashire.

At the moment they get £5 a match and expenses. But although there are plenty of people who'll tell you they work three times as hard as Soccer referees, don't expect them to get fifteen quid a match, will you?

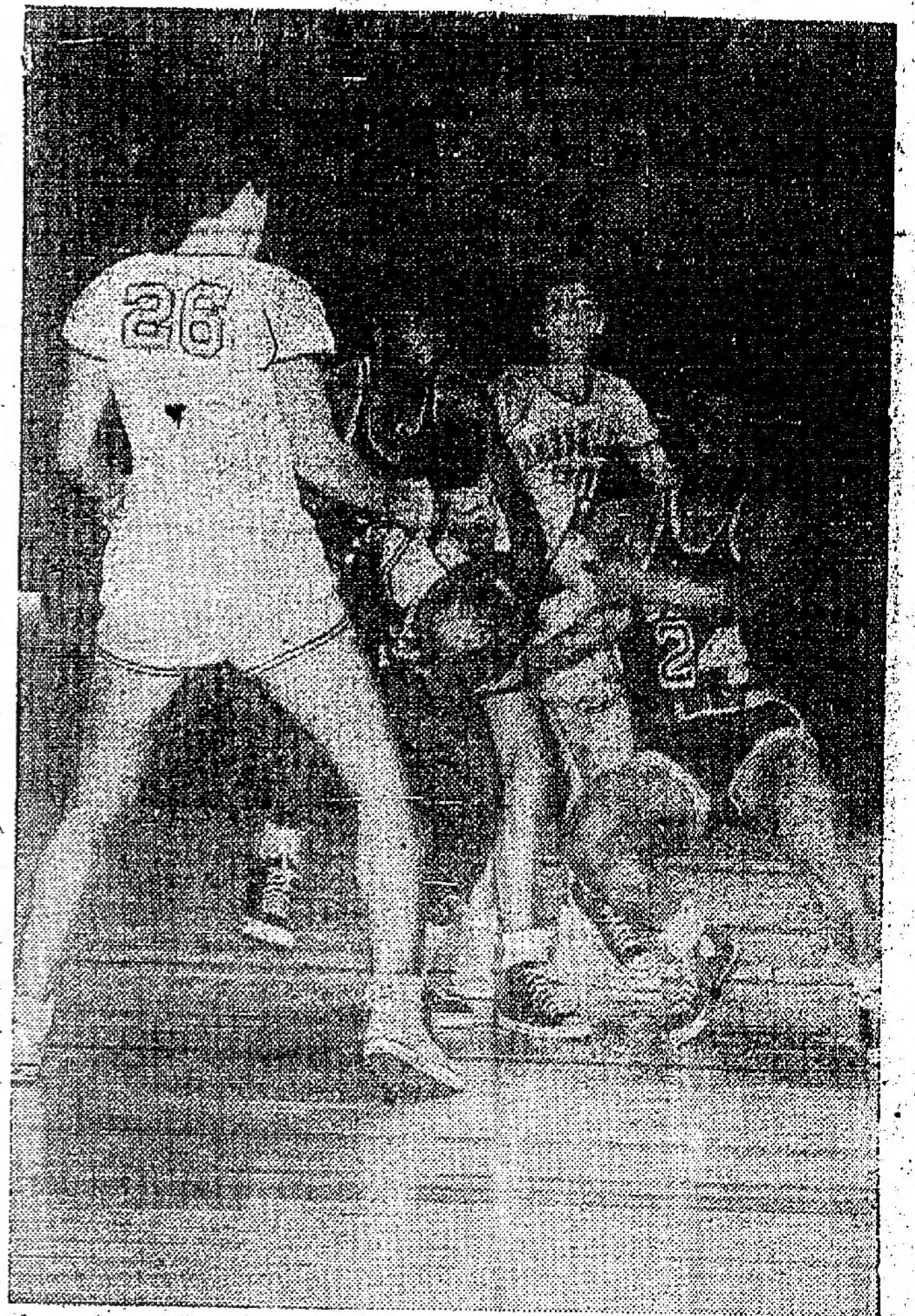
Jack Ikin Scores Test Century

Madras, Jan. 21.

The Commonwealth touring team led India by 19 runs with three first innings wickets in hand after three days' play in the fourth unofficial Test here.

When stumps were drawn the Commonwealth had made 380 for seven wickets in reply to India's first innings total of 361. Jack Ikin, the Lancashire all-rounder, completed his second successive Test century, making 110.—Reuter.

WHO HAS IT?



The referee has a problem in deciding which man has possession of the ball in this quaint melee during the CCNY-Brooklyn tussle at Madison Square Garden. The three active participants with hands on the ball are CCNY's Floyd Layne (3, black); an unidentified Brooklyn player (white); and CCNY's Harold Hill (24). CCNY took the game, 64-40.

Double Cup-Tie Charges Unfair To Regulars On The Terrace

Says RAYMOND GLENDINNING

No one will deny the glamour that stamps the Cup competition as the event of the football season.

Cup-tie fever sweeps from town to town as rounds approach, and matches have a "do or die" atmosphere about them not experienced in any other competition.

Yes, we couldn't do without the magic of the Cup, but for all that it shouldn't be made the excuse for soaking the man on the terraces.

The other week Plymouth Argyle doubled their prices for the visit of the Wolves.

Exeter propose to do the same for Chelsea's fourth-round visit.

Well, I just don't think that's playing the game.

Club directors, knowing there'll be a bumper gate in any case, see a chance of cashing in on a bit extra for emergencies.

WEAK EXCUSE

The explanation always given, of course, is that the spectator will be getting better entertainment than usual. That excuse, I'm afraid, doesn't wash with me.

All clubs get a slice of the Final Pool as a bonus, anyway, but it's the principle of the thing that matters.

The backbone of soccer is the man on the bank, the regular who—rain, hail, snow or shine—continues to make the turnstiles click.

Clubs exist not on the waverers, not on the once-a-year spectators, but on the pocket of the regular supporter who, whether his team strikes a good or bad patch, is always there.

SHABBY TREATMENT

It seems shabby treatment to me to make him pay double when for once in a while a football plum comes his way.

There's a moral in this story, too. Who shall deny him the right if one day he turns to the directors and says: "Bring your prices down. The stuff you're serving up now is only worth half what you charge!"

Mid-week replayed Cup-ties served once again to focus the spotlight on the unfairness of the penalty kick.

A full-back dives and with

his hands deliberately turns round the post a ball going into an empty net. The only award the referee can make is a penalty kick.

The man taking it misses, and the culprit is gleefully hailed as a hero who got his club into the next round.

ALTER THE LAWS

I'm not on the side of those who say "save a goal at all costs." In no other sport would the offender get away with a deliberate offence which, to me, is on the same level as cheating at cards. It's high time our laws were altered.

I see no reason why the referee shouldn't be given the power of awarding a penalty try in Rugby.

At the very least the offending player should be cautioned, and it might have a salutary effect if he were liable to be sent off the field.

After all, there's no sense in having a set of laws if they are only made to be broken.

BOARD SHOULD ACT

While we're on the rules revision tack, I'd like to see the Boxing Board of Control effect two changes.

Although the ABA, in the interest of the sport, now make all amateurs box three-minute rounds, "six two-minute round" contests are still allowed in the professional ring. Ostensibly this is not to put too great a strain on youngsters.

Judging by the number of experienced third-raters I've seen dodging the column this way, the Board should bring in a definite age limit of 17 or 18 for these contests.

Tradition dies hard and promoters assure me that crowds prefer six two-minute rounds to four of three minutes. I can't see why myself. They get the same amount of actual boxing either way.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING INFLATION PROBLEM IN BRITAIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Jan. 20.

Outside of the Treasury's inner circle of high officials there is probably no section of the community in a better position than the big bankers to observe the state of the country's economy in all its various aspects.

The crop of bankers' reports which have been published this week are, therefore, of more than usual interest if only because the state of the

country's economic health has never before been a matter of such wide concern.

In the past few days half a dozen or so big bankers have diagnosed a serious case of inflation. It does not perhaps need a banker to point out that inflation is with us even before the rearmament programme gets properly under way but it is interesting to note their unanimous prescription for dealing with this financial disease.

First of all they are agreed on what should not be done. We are perilously close to the limit of our "taxable capacity" and any further taxation would defeat its own purpose, they say.

This must, of course, have occurred to the mind of Mr Gaitskell who is now wrestling with the problem of raising something like £4,500,000,000 which, it is estimated, the revised rearmament programme is going to cost the country in the next three years.

The case against more taxation is well put by Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the Distric Bank. He says, "Bearing in mind that so much of the nation's income is already taxed away, a heavier burden can hardly be borne by the current income and may have to be met largely out of savings. Thus, by its extra spending on defence the Government would be actively creating new inflation."

So far as direct taxation is concerned the limit is undoubtedly close at hand. Any further large deductions from the national war packet would probably lead to a slackening of effort or fresh wage demands—both.

BANKERS' ARGUMENT

Profits are on the up and up and there are signs that the policy of restricting dividends is beginning to crumble as it was bound to do when the wage restriction policy was abandoned by the T.U.C. But profits are not likely to keep pace with the rising production costs and many firms are now finding great difficulty in financing stock of raw materials at their present enhanced prices.

Any further taxation of profits, if it is to contribute anything worthwhile to the country's arms bill, the bankers argue, must reduce the rate of capital investment with ultimate damage to the fabric of national economy.

Exactly the same argument is being put forward in reply to the demand from certain backbench members of the Labour Party for a capital tax.

If he has difficulty in deciding on the question of increasing direct taxation Mr Gaitskell is hardly on safer ground when he turns his attention to the possibility of increasing indirect taxation. He could, of course, increase the tobacco tax, beer tax or entertainment tax. But these extra burdens would have to be borne largely by working men and women on whom that Government depends for their continued support, such a course would not find much favour in his mind. Nor would he be any happier about increasing the purchase tax. In any case, as purchase tax is charged on the basis of a fixed percentage of the retail price of an article, it raises automatically as the price of the article increases—which, as another banker poin-

ted out this week, is a further inflationary tendency.

Having told the patient that his constitution will not tolerate a further dose of taxation the bankers tell him what he must do to regain his economic health. He must, they say, "increase productivity" and restrain his appetite for wage increases.

NO SOLUTION

They do not believe, as the Government was inclined to believe in the early days of rearmament planning, that greater productivity alone will solve the problem. They merely say it would help.

On this problem of productivity and wages, Mr A. Harold Bibby, Chairman of Martins Bank, is most eloquent. "Wealth cannot be created," he says, "just by taking off a ticket on a pair of shoes valued at £2 and substituting one marked £3."

Similarly in a world of salaries and wages it is no possible solution to give an additional increase unless there is a corresponding increase in production. This, in the majority of cases, he adds, can be done without any increase in hours by giving full play to the ever-growing mechanisation of industry and by greater personal effort by each and every individual.

The true nature of the problem now becomes apparent. Wage-earners cannot bear the greater burden of direct taxation because it would be reflected in reduced personal effort and new wage claims. Industry cannot be taxed any further because it would cut across their capital investment programme, delay mechanisation and thus put a brake on productivity.

Near as we are to the limit of our "taxable capacity," increases in some direction are inevitable. The bankers accept this fatalistically but not without reservation. They are in full accord on the condition which must be attached to any increase in taxation—cuts, large cuts in public expenditure.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.
North-South game.

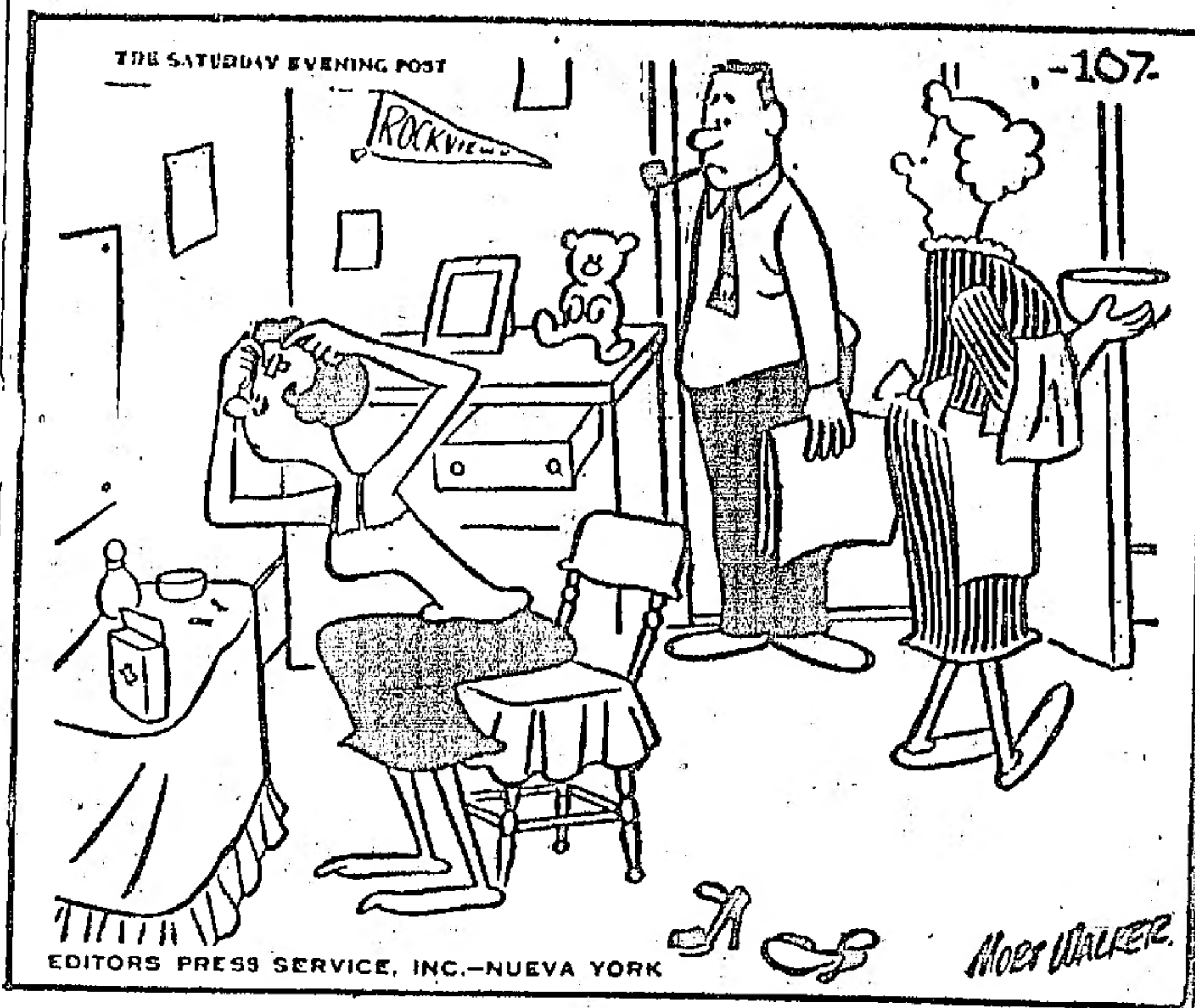
N. K Q J 7 2
S. 5 3 10 6 2
W. 6 5
E. 10 8 5 4
S. A K J
W. 7 4 3
S. K 9 4
S. 9 6 3
W. Q 4 2
S. A Q 10 8 7 3

Both North players opened One Spade when Britain played Denmark at Brighton. In Room 1 the English East bid Two Diamonds, South Three Clubs and West Three Diamonds. All passed and East just made 9 tricks.

Four Hearts can probably be made as the cards lie, but Britain gained more points in Room 2. East bid Two Hearts over North's One Spade, and South bid Two Spades on super-shaded trump support. West's Three Hearts was passed round to South, who took the risky course of bidding Three Spades, which West doubled.

East led ♦K and North finessed ♦Q at trick 2. West won, cashed ♦K, and then led ♦A. North played ♦2—a fine piece of card reading—and the contract was now unbeatable.

London Express Service.



"She fell off her high heels again."

The Best And Worst For 1951

By David Temple Roberts

THE most acute commentary on International Affairs this week comes from a cartoonist.

Three men and a little child—a rather knowing little child who looks like Dr. Adenauer—are looking into a shop window seeking a present for the child. The whole window is full of military toys—little guns, little tanks, little tommy-guns—and the three men are Bevin, Acheson and Schuman. But the tall man with the long nose stops the others from buying the military toys for the child. "Not before we talk to Uncle Joe," says the Foreign Minister of France.

This cartoon catches, exactly, the mood of hesitation that has crossed this country recently. The newspaper reader wants to hear that there is a chance of the Western Ministers sitting at table with the Russians and reaching a settlement.

Just a year ago—at the beginning of 1950—the same readers would have taken it for granted that little good could come of peace-making talks with Russia. The Korean war, and the bad course it has taken recently, have brought the fear of war nearer—and we are eager to clutch at any straws offered by diplomacy.

THE other point, a very important point, made by this cartoon in a British paper is that the influence of France is very great. Although Communist propaganda always talks of the "Anglo-Saxon bloc" as if Britain and the United States were, on their own, trying to lead the Atlantic Alliance, this is totally inaccurate. There is no element of criticism of the French attitude to German rearmament—in fact every sympathy for it.

When news came of the Russian answer to the Western diplomatic notes the rather hopeful view taken in Paris was picked on eagerly as a sign that there is still a chance of a world settlement with Moscow.

The best and the worst prospects for 1951 seemed to be indicated by this little cartoon. It shows the fear of war, and the hope of peace.

THIS is the opening of Britain's Festival Year. For most readers overseas the idea of the Festival of Britain has only just arrived with advertising and publicity for the show in London, the concerts, plays and games to be staged all over the country. But for British people this year, 1951, has been in prospect for almost four years. Then, in 1947, the idea of holding a Festival was first discussed. From that distance 1951 looked far away and brighter.

The drabness of the "post-war" era was expected to have cleared away by this first bright dawn of 1951. When the idea of this Festival was first discussed Britain was still suffering under wartime shortages.

The "export drive" had hardly begun; paint was still peeling

off London walls that had been neither repaired nor cleaned since 1939; clothes were rationed; the lights of London were still dim—though not quite "black-out". That was a depressing time—four years ago—and the Festival was suggested by optimists who thought they could see better times ahead and something to celebrate.

But now we have come to the reckoning. The prospect of returning to wartime life hangs over Britain; but for all that much has improved. Some hard work has been done to ease the dullness of post-war British life—and the country has had some good fortune.

LONDON since the war has been a bustle of business activity. The plans to force up British exports, which sounded almost impossible when Sir Stafford Cripps first put them forward in 1946, have been achieved mainly by relying on engineering skill, which does not seem to have vanished although the United States has a long lead in mass-production. The cities of industrial England, in the North, are still untidy, still depressing and smoky, but they almost all report the highest level of activity they have ever known.

A few days ago I was in Leicester (not far North of London, where the main industries are electrical). With industry trying to keep up with its orders and factories working overtime, there is "plenty of money", people crowding out the shops on a Saturday, particularly the narrow pavements in the streets of the old town are too narrow for the crowds of hurrying people. I saw searching for Christmas bargains.

Those industrial cities will not be seen by many visitors to the Festival. We, who live in London, are already alarmed at the prospect of the thousands who will come to see us, and almost thrust us out of our own city. For it will be this vast city that will be the wonder of the world—the greatest tourist attraction of them all.

TO Londoners, of course, this is always a matter for amazement.

We chafe at our traffic crawling slowly through the streets. We rarely look up at the tower of Big Ben except to see what the time is, we take a bus past Trafalgar Square, and cannot spare a glance for the Horse Guards mounted in Whitehall. Just occasionally we are reminded that London has some architectural delights. Leading from Whitehall, to Buckingham

Palace is the long avenue of The Mall with its lines of trees.

But we Londoners think the Champs Elysees of Paris is wonderful. On one side of this drive to the Palace is a fine 18th Century Terrace of town houses. Now the Foreign Office would like to take these over as its new building. For once London is in revolt against the Government.

The City of Westminster (for London is many cities in one), has rejected the Foreign Office plan to preserve this fine front of Carlton House Terrace and build, behind it, a towering new Foreign Office that would protrude above the proportions of the present fine building.

Visitors to the Festival ought to be taken in conducted tours to see this scene of the brave defiance of the British Foreign Office by the City of Westminster.

THE Englishman is always supposed to be immune to his own bad weather; but this week the cold spell that has opened the year put fright into the whole country.

It seemed quite likely that within a few weeks there would be no coal left and industry would come almost to a standstill.

This happened in February 1947—and we would hate to see it happen again. "Nye" Bevan, our self-confident Minister of Health, once said that Britain could never come to great harm as it is a jump of coal in a sea full of fish. It is one of these politician's sayings that comes back to plague them. Certainly it seems ridiculous to think of Britain, the great source of coal, as virtually ruined for lack of it. But the coal mines are losing miners—though they are nationalised; and industry burns more coal each year.

With characteristic calm—some would call it short-sightedness—Mr Attlee waited until this week to call together the leaders of the Miners' Unions and ask them to ask their men to produce three million more tons of coal—and that very quickly. Physically, this can be done.

BEFORE Christmas the miners always cut more coal—to earn themselves money for Christmas presents. If their leaders, who sound willing, can persuade them to do the same after Christmas then probably Britain will set through the winter without breakdown. It is said Mr Attlee threatened the miners' leaders with the fall of the Labour Government—which the miners still support with votes—if there should be a major breakdown in fuel supplies.

Today the weather is warmer. The prospects of the political survival of Mr Attlee improve. Next week it may be cold. Socialists will be shivering when they come back to Westminster, when Parliament meets in three weeks' time. By then they will know whether the miners have saved them again.

EFFORT TO STABILISE FRONT

U.N. Task Force Re-Occupies Battered Town Of Wonju

Aggressive Patrols But No Conclusive Actions

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

United Nations ground forces in Korea today fought to stabilise the central sector of the front around Wonju and called for maximum air support to counter a possible out-flanking threat on the west coast south of Seoul.

A task force of tanks, infantry and field-guns re-occupied the battered Wonju airstrip for three hours today, but withdrew again at dusk in the face of small-arms fire from commanding high ground nearby.

United Nations forces had re-entered the key road and rail city less than a day after abandoning it, and had surprised Communists repairing the airstrip.

WARNING TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

Washington, Jan. 21.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr George McGhee, warning the nations of South Asia and the Near East to build up their defences against Communism, said today: "Soviet ambitions include taking over, sooner or later, inhabitants of the vast territory in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean areas."

Declaring, "Peoples of the Near East and South Asia are increasingly disturbed by the threat of Soviet aggression and by developments in Korea and China," Mr McGhee said, "There is growing recognition on their part that their own true interest calls for a step-up in their own efforts to strengthen their individual and collective defences."

Speaking of Turkey, Mr McGhee said, "The Turkish brigade of 4,500 men in Korea is equivalent population-wise to 34,000 American troops. We have all followed with admiration the fine prowess of the Turkish soldiers in Korea."

"A few weeks ago they volunteered for dangerous rear-guard action of great importance. Although surrounded, they accomplished their mission and fought their way out."

Mr McGhee then said that Greece, which had defended itself at home against Communist aggression, sent her best troops to Korea.

In a reference to India and some of the Arab countries, he added, "Some States have unfortunately not seen eye to eye with us on all details of handling the conflict in Korea, but they have, through their spontaneous cease-fire effort, sincerely sought to restore peace."—United Press.

Less Fear Of World War

New York, Jan. 21.

Mr Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, said today there was "less fear of an imminent world war" in Europe now than last summer.

The increased hope that an international conflict could be avoided was due partly to United Nations intervention in Korea and the world peace organisations "united action for peace".

But he was "very much disappointed" when Communist China last week rejected the United Nations cease-fire proposal for Korea.

Mr Lie returned here by plane from Europe. — Reuter.

Wonju has changed hands repeatedly in the past few weeks in the course of ding-dong local actions in the central sector.

Elsewhere, between Wonju and the west coast, frontline reports spoke only of patrol activity. A small motorised United Nations column fought Communists in some strength at Kumyangjand, 24 miles south of Seoul and an important pivot in the defence of the west coast.

At Ichon, half-way between Wonju and the sea, an aggressive company of Communist infantry forced United Nations units to withdraw south in the face of heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

Aggressive patrol actions continued elsewhere along the line but no major or conclusive actions have been reported today.

AIR ACTIVITY

There was sharp air activity throughout the day, bringing out the largest number of Communist jet-planes yet seen in action—41 MIG-15's. They met 24 American F-84 Thunder-jets in several separate engagements.

The leader of a flight of F-84's claimed to have shot down one Communist jet in flames at 2,500 feet, between Suncheon and Sinanju.

Another American pilot damaged a second one.

Later, 12 MIG's swept down on four F-84's over Sinanju, and other engagements followed during the morning. There was no further damage on either side.

The British light fleet cruiser Warrior (13,350 tons) is leaving Malta tomorrow for service in Korean waters. She carries a full complement of Meteor jets and Hawker Seaferies.—Reuter.

Rochdale Seeking Woman Workers

Rochdale, Lancashire, Jan. 21.

Two officials of a firm of Lancashire cotton manufacturers are leaving Littleborough, near Rochdale, for Valetta, Malta, next week-end, to recruit women for the factory.

They hope to hire at least 60 women, aged between 18 and 30, to train as cotton operatives. The recruits would be paid during the training period.—Reuter.

Isolated By Snow

Martigno, Jan. 21.

Planes dropped food to workmen isolated in a quarry near here today.

Snow lies eight metres deep round the quarry and the men are unable to regain their base.—Reuter.

TAFT'S STOCKADE PHILOSOPHY

Washington, Jan. 21.

Senator Robert Taft said today that complete United States control of sea and air would guarantee American freedom and keep Russia from trying to conquer the world.

Senator William Benton (Democrat) promptly accused Senator Taft of a "nostalgic return to 19th Century stockade psychology". He said it was time for lawmakers to "quit talking like military experts".

Appearing in a television debate, Senator Taft also asserted that if war came in Europe there would be "no hope" of saving the German industrial Ruhr and Europe itself would be destroyed—by either Allied and Russian bombs.

At the same time he said Russia would "certainly" regard a large international army with substantial American participation as an aggressive threat against the Soviet Union.

Neither Senator Taft, Republican spokesman, nor Senator Benton thought the United States should quit the United Nations, but Senator Taft added that there should be reforms to make it more effective and if Russia blocked them, a new international organisation without the Soviet Union should be set up.—United Press.

Only Nehru In Opposition

Karachi, Jan. 21.

Ceylon's Premier, Don Stephen Senanayake, confirmed tonight that Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, had accepted an Australian proposal for stationing Commonwealth troops in Kashmir.

He said all Commonwealth Prime Ministers who were at the Kashmir talks in London were in favour of the proposal, except Mr Nehru of India.

"Even he had not said 'no', he added. It was discussed and argued without any conclusion, he said.

The Ceylonese Prime Minister said this at Karachi airport on his way home from the premiers' conference.—Reuter.

Arms Found In Garage

Milan, Jan. 21.

The police today found an arms dump of 53 machine and tommy guns, 2,150 rifles, a mortar and 91 packing cases of hand grenades in the cellars of a garage on the outskirts of Milan.

They said the arms were in perfect condition, but did not say whether any arrests had been made in connection with the find.—Reuter.



"It's all right for the place-winners," said the rest of the entrants. "They can bother about glamour, but we're going upstairs to dress." It was the North-East London Area Final of the "Neptune's Daughter" contest. Winner was Sylvia Wren, centre, who is 19 and hails from Dagenham. Runner-up was Estella Woolf, right, of Leyton, and third place was taken by Ann West, 17, of Barkingside, left.

Rearming Of Germany Urged In Congress

Washington, Jan. 21.

Representative Leon Gavin (Republican), in a report to the House Armed Services Committee on his recent trip to Europe, said today that the defence of Western Europe must be accomplished in the main by the European nations themselves.

"The extent to which the United States should or can undertake to strengthen Western Europe must be carefully weighed in the light of our capacities and our requirements elsewhere," he added. About Germany, Mr Gavin reported that "signs of economic recovery are very apparent in the United States Zone."

"The standard of living... compares favourably with most of Europe and is in heartening contrast with the desperate conditions which prevailed in 1946-47. As far as the military picture in Germany is concerned, the situation remains basically unchanged from a year ago. There is no substantial defence in Western Germany, able to meet a major Russian offensive... Efforts are now being made by the Defence Department to augment the strength of our forces in Germany and it is presumed those of other Western powers will likewise be increased. In my opinion, however, we must at the earliest practicable moment rearm Germany itself. Whether we can in the limited time remaining create and train an effective German force is questionable."

"The basic question is not whether we shall allow the Germans to participate in the defence of their country or upon

what terms our permission will be granted. It is whether such action can be taken in available time... the Germans must be convinced that the Western powers have the will and capacity to organise successful defence force. If the German rearmament must be done speedily and on a large scale or it will constitute mere a provocation to the Russians."—United Press.

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